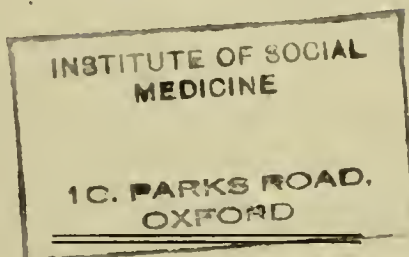


Cornwall County Council



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1946

R. N. CURNOW, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

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To the Chairman and Members of the Cornwall County Council.

My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the Health of the County of Cornwall during the year 1946.

The health of the County continued satisfactory. The Infant Mortality rate rose slightly to 38.75 per thousand live births, but still remained far below the figure of 43 for England and Wales as a whole. The Maternal Mortality rate fell to 1.02 per thousand births, and therefore reached a figure far below any previously attained in the history of the County. The corresponding figure for England and Wales (which has for some time been lower than that in Cornwall) is found in this year to be 1.43, so that the Cornish rate is lower than the rate for England and Wales for the first time for many years. There were 5,754 births in the County during the year under review, and only six mothers were lost in child-birth.

In September 1946, Dr. E. C. H. Huddy who had for some time been Deputy County Medical Officer, left to take up his duties as County Medical Officer of Berkshire. His place was taken by Dr. E. R. Hargreaves, and Dr. A. E. Tinkler was appointed Assistant County Medical Officer and Venereologist. The expanding work of the Sanitary Section necessitated the appointment of Mr. E. G. Rowley as an Assistant Sanitary Officer.

Early in the year the County Council appointed the firm of Messrs. Binnie, Deacon and Gourley as Consultant Water Engineers, to survey the water resources of the County and prepare recommendations for making the best use of them. Their Report was received in the following year and will be dealt with in the next Annual Report.

The Assistant Nurse Training School for which preparations had for some time been made, and to which reference was made in last year's Annual Report began to function on 1st December 1946, Miss Wilce being appointed Sister Tutor. The School has more than justified its existence already, and soon provided sufficient pupils to enable beds at the Sanatorium which had been closed for lack of staff to be brought into use again.

The Venereal Diseases Services of the County were reviewed by Dr. Hargreaves, and extended facilities for the treatment of these diseases were as a result instituted during the year.

I repeat my acknowledgment of the help and consideration I have received from the Chairman and members of my Committee, both collectively and individually, and the loyal assistance I have received from my staff.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

R. N. CURNOW,

County Medical Officer.

October, 1947.

CORNWALL COUNTY COUNCIL

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1946.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area	...	...	...	...	...	864,126	acres.
Population, 1946 (excluding Scilly Isles)	...	318,139	(Registrar General's				
do. 1931 census (do.)	...	316,228	estimate).				
Number of inhabited houses (1931 census)	...	83,544					
Rateable Value	...	...	...	£1,706,240			
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	£6,809			

The chief industries according to the 1931 Census were:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Agricultural	22,588	1,204	23,792
Clay, Sand, Gravel, etc. pits	3,883	41	3,924
Tin and Copper Mines	665	12	677
Other Mines	2,556	18	2,574
Stone Quarries, Mines, etc.	2,068	14	2,082
Fishing	2,488	5	2,493

These figures exclude those persons out of employment on Census Day.

Table I at the end of the Report shows the estimated population and number of births and deaths for 1946 in each of the Sanitary Districts of the County.

Live Births.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	2,754	2,572	5,326
Illegitimate	229	199	428
Total	2,983	2,771	5,754

Birth rate per 1,000 of the population, 18.09.

Still Births.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	86	56	142
Illegitimate	8	6	14
Total	94	62	156

Deaths.

Male.	Female.	Total.
2,168	2,387	4,555

Death rate per 1,000 of the population, 14.32.

Deaths from Puerperal causes:—

Puerperal Sepsis	...	1	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	0.17
Other Puerperal causes	5	"	"	0.85
Total	...	6	"	1.02

Number of Deaths at Different Periods of Life.

Age Group				Male.	Female.	Total.
0—1	...	...	...	137	87	224
1—5	...	...	...	24	14	38
5—15	...	...	...	21	13	34
15—45	...	...	...	190	148	338
45—65	...	...	...	436	441	877
Over 65	...	...	...	1,369	1,693	3,062
Total				2,177	2,396	4,573*

*including 18 deaths in the Scilly Isles.

Death rate of infants under 1 year of age:—

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	38.75
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births			36.05
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births			72.43
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	644
„ „ Measles (all ages)	...	...	—
„ „ Whooping cough (all ages)	...	...	4
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	13

Comparative Rates.

Cornwall. England & Wales.

Live births, rate per 1,000 of the population ...	18.09	19.1
Stillbirths, rate per 1,000 of the population ...	0.49	0.53
Total deaths under 1 year, rate per 1,000 live births	38.75	43.
Diarrhoea, under 2 years, rate per 1,000 live births	2.26	4.4
Deaths from all causes, per 1,000 of the population	14.32	11.5
„ Enteric Fever per 1,000 of the population	0.000	0.00
„ Measles „ „ „	0.000	0.00
„ Scarlet Fever „ „ „	0.003	0.00
„ Whooping Cough „ „ „	0.012	0.02
„ Diphtheria „ „ „	0.031	0.01
„ Influenza „ „ „	0.217	0.15
Maternal Mortality Puerperal sepsis ...	0.17	0.31
rate per 1,000 Other puerperal causes ...	0.85	1.12
total births. Total ...	1.02	1.43

Birth Rate.

The birth rate in Cornwall for 1946 was 18.09 as compared with 16.08 for 1945, and 19.1 for England and Wales. This is the highest birth rate in Cornwall for many years.

The following are the rates in recent years:—

	Cornwall			England & Wales
1938	13.13	15.1
1939	12.67	15.0
1940	12.97	14.6
1941	12.47	14.2
1942	14.34	15.8
1943	15.19	16.5
1944	17.59	17.6
1945	16.08	16.1
1946	18.09	19.1

Infant Mortality.

The infant mortality rate was 38.75 per 1,000 live births as compared with 43 for England and Wales. Of the 223 infant deaths, 170 were due to congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.

Infant mortality rates for a number of years are given in the Maternity and Child Welfare Section of the Report.

Death Rate.

The death rate for Cornwall for 1946 was 14.32 as compared with 14.61 for 1945, and 11.5 for England and Wales. The death rate is generally higher in Cornwall than in England and Wales, due to the higher percentage of old people as a result of the migration of young adults. The following are the rates for recent years:—

				Cornwall	England & Wales
1938	...	...	...	13.95	11.6
1939	...	...	...	14.74	12.1
1940	...	...	...	14.96	14.3
1941	...	...	...	13.96	12.9
1942	...	...	...	12.84	11.6
1943	...	...	...	14.02	12.1
1944	...	...	...	14.13	11.6
1945	...	...	...	14.61	11.4
1946	...	...	...	14.32	11.5

Chief causes of death at all ages:—

	1946.	1945.
Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels ...	1,521	1,467
Cancer	644	676
Intracranial Vascular lesions	512	541
Respiratory disease	370	383
Tuberculosis	171	178
Congenital Debility, premature birth, etc.	170	120
Suicide and deaths from violence ...	165	177
Nephritis	164	180
Influenza	69	24
Diabetes	46	64

Deaths from Heart Disease.

Age Group	Urban Districts.		Rural Districts.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
0—1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years ...	—	—	—	—	—
5—15 years ...	—	—	—	—	—
15—45 years ...	6	10	7	2	25
45—65 years ...	68	50	49	36	203
65 and over ...	270	367	218	309	1164
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	344	427	274	347	1392*

*including 4 deaths in Scilly Isles.

A complete list of deaths from all causes, in age groups, is shown in Table IV at the end of this Report.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Laboratory Facilities.

The Royal Cornwall Infirmary, Truro, Pathological Department, under the charge of Dr. F. D. M. Hocking.

The Redruth Clinical Laboratory under the charge of Dr. C. Rivers.

The Laboratory of the Public Analyst (Dr. H. E. Cox), 11, Billiter Square, London, E.C.3. Specimens of water and food, etc., are sent to this Laboratory by the County Council.

District Councils make their own arrangements with various Laboratories.

Ambulance Facilities.

The County Ambulances are stationed at the County Sanatorium, The County Isolation Hospital, the County Maternity Unit, the Polvellan Maternity Home and one is based on the Public Health Department at County Hall. Whole-time drivers are employed, and a 24-hour service is maintained at the County Isolation Hospital and the County Maternity Unit.

During the year these ambulances travelled over 75,000 miles, and cars provided by the Hospital Car Service travelled over 122,000 miles in connection with the Public Health Services of the County Council.

In addition to the County Council ambulances, motor ambulances are provided and maintained by the following Voluntary Organisations:—

St. John Ambulance Brigade (Cornwall Division)—

Bodmin	Liskeard
*Bude	Looe
Callington	*Newquay
Camborne	Pendeen
Camelford	Penryn
Carnmenellis & Stithians	Penzance
Falmouth	Redruth
Goldsithney	*St. Agnes
Hayle	St. Blazey
Helston	St. Ives
Illogan	Truro.
Launceston	

St. John Ambulance Brigade (Plymouth, S.W. Devon and E. Cornwall Division)—

Saltash	Torpoint.
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British Red Cross Society—

St. Austell	St. Dennis
Padstow	

*Ambulance owned by local authorities, but operated by St. John Ambulance Brigade.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936 and 1938. These Orders provide that no person may use a "special designation" for any milk unless there is in force a milk licence authorising the use of that designation in connection with that milk, nor may any description be used in regard to the sale of milk which is calculated falsely to suggest that the cows are free from tuberculosis or that the milk has been graded or tested by any competent person.

The County Council is responsible for the granting of licences for the production of Tuberculin Tested milk and Accredited milk. In granting these licences the County Council works in close touch with the local Sanitary Authority, whose officers are invariably consulted before the issuing of any such licence is recommended.

					Tuberculin Tested. Accredited.	
No. of licences on 31st December, 1936					36	232
"	"	"	"	1937	36	299
"	"	"	"	1938	60	328
"	"	"	"	1939	96	400
"	"	"	"	1940	100	462
"	"	"	"	1941	104	471
"	"	"	"	1942	105	486
"	"	"	"	1943	125	497
"	"	"	"	1944	187	476
"	"	"	"	1945	231	420
"	"	"	"	1946	286	451

The following number of samples were taken during the year, with the results shown:—

				Tuberculin Tested. Accredited.	
No. of samples taken				1,310	1,898
"	"	satisfactory	...	1,105	1,537
"	"	unsatisfactory	...	205	361

The unsatisfactory samples were made up as follows:—

Failed Methylene Blue Reductase Test	126	217
Excessive bacillus coli content	51	94
Failed Methylene Blue Reductase Test and Excessive B.Coli content	28	50

Examination of Milk Samples for Tuberculosis.

The following number of samples of milk from Tuberculin Tested and Accredited Herds have been submitted to biological examination, with the results shown:—

Results shown:—					
Year	Tuberculin Tested		No. found to	Accredited	No. found to
	Herds.		contain tubercle bacilli.		contain tubercle bacilli.
1941	...	4	—	57	—
1942	...	1	—	68	—
1943	...	4	—	36	—
1944	...	3	—	44	—
1945	...	—	—	39	—
1946	...	2	—	62	—

Milk in Schools Scheme.

The scheme, which has been running satisfactorily since 1944, whereby pasteurised or T.T. milk is available for as many school children as possible, was evolved with the co-operation of the County Dairy Organiser, Miss A. J. W. Nicholas, and has remained under her supervision. Although in the latter part of the year her services were transferred to the War Agricultural Committee, she has nevertheless continued to give us the greatest support and co-operation. The provision of straws continues to be difficult as they are still in short supply.

It is regretted that some schools are still unable to obtain suitable milk which we consider "safe."

This year has seen the introduction of free milk in schools for all pupils and it is very satisfactory to note that this has been introduced as from September, 1946, without causing any undue difficulty. As a mark of the satisfactory nature of this service, practically the only complaint that has been heard has been from one or two parents who state that their children are unable to obtain two bottles of milk, which they had been able to do previously when milk was obtained on payment.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Type of Milk	No. of Suppliers.		No. of Schools		No. of children taking milk in	
	Dec.1946.	Dec.1945.	Dec.1946.	Dec.1945.	Oct.1946.	Oct.1945.
T.T.	26	29	63	73	3,963	4,360
Accredited	27	21	39	35	2,337	1,644
Boiled	44	49	45	51	1,677	1,588
Pasteurised	20	26	207	199	19,279	15,225
Total	117	125	354	358	27,256	22,817

Number of Schools without milk.

December, 1946	...	6.
December, 1945	...	9.

No. of Schools having dried milk.

December, 1946	...	8.
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Adulteration.

Particulars of samples taken during the year under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1938, will be found in Table IX at the end of the Report.

The following is a summary for recent years:—

	No. of samples taken.	Genuine.	Not Genuine.	Percentage not Genuine.	Additional Gerber tests for milk
1915	300	277	23	7.67	—
1920	294	275	19	6.46	—
1925	315	281	34	10.79	—
1930	401	381	20	4.98	—
1935	371	340	31	8.35	—
1940	380	329	51	13.4	335
1941	393	339	54	13.74	267
1942	428	365	63	14.72	333
1943	440	411	29	6.59	367
1944	472	444	28	5.93	268
1945	377	344	33	8.75	232
1946	624	590	34	5.45	303

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Table II at the end of the Report shows the number of cases of Infectious Disease notified in each Sanitary District in the County during the year, whilst Table III gives the total number of cases notified during recent years.

Diphtheria.

There were 155 cases with 10 deaths during the year 1946, compared with 206 cases with 6 deaths during the year 1945. There is no doubt that continued interest should be taken in the immunisation campaign in order to maintain the herd immunity at as high a level as possible in order to keep under control the incidence of this disease.

Scarlet Fever. 280 cases were notified and one death occurred during the year 1946 as compared with 386 cases and one death during the previous year. Scarlet Fever thus continues to be a very mild infection and it is doubtful whether cases of this disease unless complicated require hospital treatment.

Enteric Fever. No cases were notified and no deaths occurred during the year 1946. Last year there were 2 cases and no deaths

Cerebro-spinal Fever. 17 cases were notified and 6 deaths occurred during the year 1946 as compared with 18 cases and 4 deaths during the previous year.

Measles and Whooping Cough. 267 cases of Measles with no deaths and 550 cases of Whooping Cough with 4 deaths occurred during the year 1946 as compared with 3,989 cases of Measles with 3 deaths and 473 cases of Whooping Cough with no deaths in the previous year.

County Isolation Hospital, Truro

The County Isolation Hospital, Truro, continued to perform a very useful function during the year under review. 332 patients, with various types of illness, were admitted during the year. The difficulty of maintaining the Isolation Hospital in efficient working order owing to the shortage of staff continued and increased as the year went on. The drawbacks of improvisation in a building not erected for the purpose become more apparent and throw an additional strain on the nursing staff available.

A list of the cases of different diseases admitted to the County Isolation Hospital is set out in Table V at the end of the Report, and shows the extraordinary variety of cases which find their way into the hospital. The reason for this is that the general practitioners in the county send in doubtful cases rather than endanger the health and prospects of recovery of patients by delaying admission to the hospital for treatment by waiting until bacteriological confirmation of the disease has been obtained.

Smallpox Hospital

Hospital accommodation for persons suffering from smallpox is provided by a small building of 10 beds situated at Hendra Bridge, Liskeard.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The fallen number of new cases notified, recorded last year, continued during the year under review. 305 cases were notified in 1943, 259 in 1944, 246 in 1945 and 224 in 1946. The number of deaths from tuberculosis during recent years were 201 in 1943, 161 in 1944, 180 in 1945, and 171 in 1946.

The attendances at the Dispensaries show that a high proportion of new cases of tuberculosis passed through the County Tuberculosis Dispensaries at which 182 pulmonary and 25 non-pulmonary cases were definitely

diagnosed during the year. The total number of cases on the Dispensary register rose from 1,264 to 1,341. 35 cases were written off as recovered.

The following Table shows the changes which have taken place in the mortality from pulmonary tuberculosis, and other forms of tuberculosis, during the last 16 years:—

Year	CORNWALL			CORNWALL			ENGLAND & WALES		
	Number of Deaths			Death Rates			Death Rates		
	Pulmon-ary	Other Forms	All Forms	Pulmon-ary	Other Forms	All Forms	Pulmon-ary	Other Forms	All Forms
1931	203	61	264	0.65	0.20	0.85	0.67	0.18	0.85
1932	205	39	244	0.65	0.12	0.77	0.62	0.18	0.80
1933	205	46	251	0.65	0.15	0.80	0.62	0.16	0.78
1934	214	43	257	0.68	0.14	0.82	0.57	0.16	0.73
1935	154	49	203	0.49	0.15	0.64	0.54	0.14	0.68
1936	159	45	204	0.51	0.14	0.65	0.51	0.13	0.64
1937	168	28	196	0.55	0.09	0.64	0.51	0.13	0.64
1938	150	44	194	0.49	0.14	0.63	0.46	0.13	0.59
1939	147	33	180	0.48	0.10	0.58	0.46	0.12	0.55
1940	169	41	210	0.51	0.12	0.63	0.54	0.13	0.67
1941	156	44	200	0.42	0.12	0.54	0.57	0.16	0.73
1942	142	35	177	0.41	0.10	0.51	0.52	0.14	0.66
1943	155	46	201	0.47	0.14	0.61	0.55	0.14	0.69
1944	132	29	161	0.41	0.09	0.50	0.53	0.13	0.66
1945	136	42	178	0.43	0.13	0.56	0.49	0.12	0.61
1946	132	39	171	0.41	0.12	0.53			

The system of Maintenance Allowances to patients suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis continued throughout the Year. The following figures show the amount of allowances made during the year, and the total amount from the commencement of the Scheme.

Number of persons receiving allowances on 31.12.46	67
Amount paid in grants during 1946	£5.923
Total paid since 1/8/43	£15.930

Apart from the County Sanatorium, there are Tuberculosis Treatment Centres at Penzance, Tuckingmill, Truro, St. Austell, Liskeard, Bodmin, Falmouth and Plymouth, the last three being opened during the year. A table showing the work done at the Treatment Centres is given at the end of the report (Table VI).

The Tuberculosis Officer, on receipt of a notification, informs the notifying practitioner that he proposes to follow up the notification unless the practitioner reports that there are special reasons why this should not be done.

No action has been taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (relating to persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis employed in the milk trade), or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936 (relating to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from Tuberculosis).

REPORT OF MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF TEHIDY SANATORIUM.

Admissions	...	...	161
Discharges	...	...	148
Deaths	...	...	10

Treatment. Rest is still the fundamental principle of treatment, implemented in suitable cases by collapse therapy. A.P. has been the method of choice, but when this method has been impracticable, the pneumo-peritoneum method, with diaphragmatic paralysis, has been used.

Phrenic Crush has been performed in a number of cases, to obtain temporary paralysis of the diaphragm, or as a preliminary to a pneumoperitoneum. This operation has been performed by Mr. Barrett or Mr. Belsey, the Chest Surgeons; they have also performed a thoracoscopy on a number of cases, and also an Extra-Pleural Pneumothorax.

An interesting event took place in April, when Mr. Barrett gave a lecture on the Surgical Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, which he illustrated by x-ray photographs, and by showing the results of this treatment on a large number of former patients of himself, Mr. Price Thomas, and the late Mr. Tudor Edwards. Mr. Penberthy the chairman, and members of the Tuberculosis Sub-Committee afterwards welcomed to tea the large number of practitioners who attended from all parts of Cornwall.

Gold treatment has also been used in a number of cases.

Apart from the special treatment for tuberculosis all patients are examined on admission by the E.N.T. specialist, and the Dental Surgeon, and any treatment found necessary to assist in the patient's restoration to health is carried out, including short-wave therapy, given at one of the local hospitals.

The treatment of Orthopaedic cases has been supervised by the County Orthopaedic Surgeon, Mr. Rentoul. Three cases were transferred to the Royal Cornwall Infirmary for Arthrodesis, returning to Tehidy for further treatment and convalescence. The results have been very satisfactory.

A number of out-patients attend for treatment, and arrangements have been made for the x-ray examination of applicants for employment by the Camborne-Redruth Urban District Council.

Staff. Dr. Hale has been appointed Visiting Consulting Physician during the year, and pays a routine visit to the Sanatorium each week. Mr. Reid has performed several operations for Phrenic Crush, and I am grateful to him for his help, especially during the period when Mr. Barrett found it impossible to visit us. As Mr. Barrett had intimated that since his appointment to the Staff at Brompton Hospital, he would have to curtail the number of his visits to the Sanatorium, Mr. Belsey, Surgeon of the Bristol Chest Unit, was appointed as Visiting Chest Surgeon in conjunction with the South West Area scheme, and visits the Sanatorium about once a month. The work of this department is rapidly increasing, and it may be necessary for Mr. Belsey to come more often. Mr. Barrett still visits us three or four times a year.

Dr. J. W. Doupe was appointed Assistant Resident Medical Officer, and took up his duties in July 1946.

From the Nursing point of view, staffing conditions have been fairly satisfactory during the year and the beds have been fully occupied. Two members of the staff were sent to Frenchay Hospital, to work under Mr. Belsey for a time, but due to staffing difficulties towards the end of the year, it was not found possible to continue this arrangement. Several of the nursing staff are ex-patients, and some of these are still having treatment.

Five members of the staff have been demobilised and have returned to duty. Mr. Whitford was appointed Steward on his return. Mr. Haynes the electrician since the Sanatorium came into being, and general foreman for some years, has retired during the year and his place taken by Mr. Simmonds. Mr. Northey took Mr. Simmonds' place on his return from the services.

Occupational Therapy. The Occupational Therapy department continues its work in a very satisfactory manner. The building has been improved by the provision of additional lighting, and a really excellent show of work was organised by Mr. Trenerry the Occupational Therapist.

General. In spite of difficult conditions, it has been found possible to keep our equipment up to date. A Hot Air Drying Cupboard for sterilising instruments has been installed in the Theatre, and the Dental Surgery has had new equipment. Improvements in domestic apparatus include the provision of a Washing Up Machine on the Men's Ward, and a Hobart Mixer and vegetable dicing machine in the Kitchen. The work of maintaining garden and grounds has been helped by the provision of a mechanical Rotary Hoe and an Autoscythe. Lighting on the Surgical Ward has been improved by the installation of Neon Strip Lights.

Weekly Cinema shows are given during the year, and a second projector has been purchased from the Canteen and Recreation Funds, so that the programmes are shown without any break for changing reels. The same funds have provided a new wireless set.

The Ambulances have continued to provide a satisfactory transport service for the staff, and have also transported patients and food between the various parts of the Sanatorium.

During the year the Medical Superintendent attended a three day Conference of the Tuberculosis Association, and also the Post Graduate Course of the N.A.P.T. at Cambridge and Papworth Village Settlement.

Record of Treatment Provided.

Inductions:

A.P.	...	27.
P.P.	...	46.

Refills:

				In-Patients	Out-Patients
A.P.	...	...	...	837	207
P.P.	...	...	...	1,350	405

X-rays taken:

Normal X-rays	885	600
Tomographs	792	171
Surgical	138	—
Dental	63	27

Screenings	4,569	1,218
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Routine Physical Examinations	...	1,247
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Gold Injections	...	72
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Para-thoracis	...	79
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Aspirations of Glands	...	15
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Calcium Injections	...	233
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Record of Laboratory Work.

Sputum Tests:

				In-Patients	Out-Patients
Direct	1,072	2,256
Concentration					
Antiformin	...	...	...	16	—
Gasoline	...	...	...	372	—
B.S.R.	...	...	988		
Blood Counts	...	...	16		
Urine Exams	...	...	712		
Miscellaneous	...	...	20		

The following Table shows the cases actually diagnosed as tuberculosis by the County Tuberculosis Officer:—

NEW (DEFINITE) CASES.

Year	Pulmonary					Non-Pulmonary					Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary
	Men.	Women	Boys	Girls	Total.	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Total
1926	136	93	7	3	239	18	18	14	11	61	300
1927	111	89	7	8	215	9	16	16	6	47	262
1928	106	105	10	5	226	11	11	12	5	39	265
1929	110	88	3	3	204	12	17	7	6	42	246
1930	94	92	3	7	196	13	12	13	2	40	236
1931	107	95	4	5	211	9	10	4	4	27	238
1932	102	92	3	3	200	8	15	8	7	38	238
1933	103	73	—	7	183	13	7	2	2	24	207
1934	91	74	1	4	170	12	18	7	8	45	215
1935	87	51	2	—	140	8	10	4	4	26	166
1936	77	66	1	4	148	7	5	4	2	18	166
1937	79	60	6	3	148	12	4	5	1	22	170
1938	92	56	3	—	151	17	11	8	6	42	193
1939	74	64	3	3	144	10	13	8	10	41	185
1940	93	68	5	2	168	10	5	6	9	30	198
1941	97	68	1	5	171	9	6	11	10	36	207
1942	126	58	2	3	189	7	5	9	5	26	215
1943	104	67	2	3	176	10	13	11	8	42	218
1944	93	64	—	—	157	4	17	15	6	42	199
1945	135	82	—	1	218	11	4	5	4	24	242
1946	94	85	1	2	182	7	7	4	7	25	207

New Cases and Mortality during 1946.

Age Period.	New Cases Notified.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
1—5	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	1
5—15	2	3	3	3	—	—	1	—
15—45	95	58	5	12	46	35	11	9
45—65	20	9	—	—	25	10	4	5
65 and upwards	5	6	—	—	6	9	2	2
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	122	76	10	16	78	54	22	17
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	198		26		132		39	
	224				171			

The notifications of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were as follows:—

	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Bones and joints ...	10	18	10	8	9
Glands ...	20	17	10	10	8
Meninges ...	7	9	3	5	2
Abdomen and peritoneum	17	9	7	3	4
Kidneys and Bladder ...	1	4	2	2	2
Others ...	2	1	5	6	1
	57	58	37	34	26

Number of Cases receiving treatment in Residential Institutions on 31.12.46.

	Ex-service (accepted cases)		Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			To a
	Pulm.	Non-Pulm.	M	F.	Ch.	M	F.	Ch.	
Institutions belonging to Authority ...	16	—	38	47	4	1	2	12	120
Institutions belonging to other Local Authorities ...	—	—	8	3	—	—	1	—	12
Voluntary Institutions	1	9	2	4	—	7	7	9	39
Total ...	17*	9*	48	54	4	8	10	21	171

*Including 2 Women.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Treatment Centres:—

- (1) Royal Cornwall Infirmary, Truro.
- (2) Miners' and General Hospital, Redruth.
- (3) The City Hospital, Plymouth.
- (4) West Cornwall Hospital, Penzance.
- (5) East Cornwall Hospital, Bodmin.
- (6) County Council Clinic, St. Austell.

Summary of Work done:—

	PLYMOUTH		TRURO		REDRUTH		PENZANCE		ST. AUSTELL		BODMIN	
	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946
No. of Persons dealt with for the first time and found to be suffering from:—												
Syphilis	5	12	89	62	19	46	—	13	—	5	—	3
Gonorrhœa	19	27	73	71	36	50	—	15	—	3	—	—
Non Venereal Conditions	60	70	200	176	38	48	—	11	—	15	—	6
Totals	84	109	362	309	93	144	—	39	—	23	—	9
Total No. of attendances at the out-patient dept.	495	808	2534	2133	997	1283	—	377	—	100	—	133
Aggregate No. of in-patient days	119	164	979	274	—	32	—	—	—	24	—	—
Examination of pathological Material at the Treatment Centre or sent to an approved laboratory for—												
Detection of Spirochetes	—	—	58	31	—	6	—	5	—	Nil	—	1
„ Gonococci	222	286	460	379	327	103	—	26	—	6	—	1
Wassermann reaction	93	141	605	495	144	243	—	59	—	33	—	22
Others	104	56	712	404	156	89	—	15	—	8	—	5
Totals	419	483	1835	1309	627	441	—	105	—	47	—	29

Summary for Cornish Patients.

	1945	1946
Total New Cases	539	633
New Cases found to be suffering from Venereal Diseases	241	307
Total attendances at Clinics	4,026	4,834
Specimens examined	2,881	2,411

Three new clinics were opened during the year—at Bodmin, Penzance and St. Austell. Thus, with the exception of Falmouth, there are clinics convenient to all the main towns in the county.

Eight Practitioners in the county serve the less populous areas under the Rural Practitioners Scheme. Thus in no part of the county should patients have to travel long distances for treatment, and this, together with the shorter duration of modern treatment, should help to reduce the number of patients who default before completing treatment.

As will be seen from the above table, the incidence of new cases of Venereal Disease in the county is small. The main work of the clinics is

the treatment of old cases, the investigation of patients to exclude Venereal Disease, and the treatment of congenital syphilis.

During the latter part of 1946 adequate supplies of Penicillin became available for the treatment of all suitable cases. The introduction of Penicillin, which is so effective in the treatment of both Gonorrhoea and Syphilis, has not been accompanied by any dramatic fall in the incidence of these diseases, nor is this to be expected, social and moral factors being of much more importance in the control of these diseases than new methods of treatment.

Efforts at control of Venereal Diseases in the county can best be directed at reducing the high defaulter rate, and in contact tracing outside the scope of Regulation 33B.

The number of notifications under Regulation 33B has fallen considerably.

		Single Notification	Double Notification	Traced and attended for treatment
Regulation 33B	1945	73	16	39
	1946	17	1	10

To offset this, every effort has been made outside the Regulation to persuade persons named as contacts to attend for examination. The response to this persuasion has been good and formal notification under the Regulations has been unnecessary in a large number of cases. No prosecutions took place under Regulation 33B during the year.

Seven beds are reserved at the Royal Cornwall Infirmary, Truro, for cases requiring in-patient treatment. Arrangements are made for new cases to be seen there at any time. The Pathological Department of the Royal Cornwall Infirmary, under the direction of Dr. F. D. M. Hocking, has been approved by the Minister of Health for the examination of specimens from persons suffering, or suspected to be suffering, from Venereal Disease. The necessary outfits and directions are supplied to medical practitioners by Dr. Hocking.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

The County Council make an annual grant of 10/- per 1,000 population (approximately £158) to the Central Council for Health Education, the grant being shared equally by the Health and Education Committees. One sixth of this grant is made available for any services which the Central Council may be asked to give in the County. There is no doubt that Health Education has a very important role to play in preventive medicine but the work in this country is still in its infancy and there is no unanimous opinion as to the best method of approach. The following work was carried out in Cornwall during the year under review.

(1) Touring Lecturer for Women's Institutes.

During February, Mrs. Clare Tamplin, lecturer supplied by the Central Council, made a 10 day tour of Cornwall during which she visited and lectured at 8 Women's Institutes. The titles of the lectures, which were

illustrated by films were:—"Health and Science in the Home," "The World of Childhood" and "Infection and Cure." The weather during this tour was exceptionally bad with very severe snow storms and hard frosts. Despite this, attendances were good, 75 or more people being present at half the lectures.

(2) A Course of Lectures on General Health.

Three lectures for the general public entitled "Your Health and Happiness" and illustrated by films were given at Liskeard. The Course proved popular and was well supported. It is hoped to arrange a further series of lectures at Liskeard during the coming winter.

(3) Residential Course in Health Education for Teachers.

An extremely successful residential school was held at Penolver Hotel, Newquay. The course which covered four days and was attended by 30 teachers, both men and women, included lectures, film displays and discussions. The object of the course was to give teachers some foundation on which to build future talks on health matters to their pupils; in consequence those attending were for the most part Science Masters.

It is now three years since the Medical Adviser of the Central Council for Health Education addressed members of the Health and Education Committees and stressed to them the importance of health education. During these subsequent three years, I have run a series of lectures, which must be looked upon as of an experimental nature, to ascertain the best method of "putting across" Health Education to the scattered population of Cornwall. The current year has shown that the people are interested in health matters. I look forward in the near future to a great expansion of this most important approach to preventive medicine.

CANCER.

The Cancer Act 1939 requires every County and County Borough Council to provide facilities for the treatment of persons within their area suffering from cancer. The date before which schemes under this Act had to be submitted by Local Authorities to the Ministry of Health was postponed until 31st March, 1946. It has been recommended by the National Radium Commission that the area to be served by a Cancer Organisation should be of such a size that not less than 1,000 cases are treated in a year. Such a number can be expected from a population of 1,000,000 and the Radium Commission accordingly recommends that this should normally be the smallest number of persons for which a Cancer Organisation should be established. Thus it will be seen that Cornwall by itself has too small a population to run an independent Cancer Organisation and therefore it is necessary for this County to join with the County of Devon and the County Boroughs of Plymouth and Exeter to form one joint scheme. The Scheme which was reported in my Annual Report for 1943 has continued to be the subject of negotiations with the Ministry of Health and interested bodies.

644 deaths occurred from Cancer during the year 1946 as compared with 676 during the year 1945 and 627 during the year 1944.

BLIND PERSONS.

There are 5 Home Teachers, four sighted and one blind. These work under the County Blind Association and visit the homes of blind persons and teach Moon and Braille reading, and otherwise keep under observation all blind persons who wish to be visited. There are 17 blind Home Workers in the County.

Prevention of Blindness. The Council have adopted a system of voluntary notification by medical practitioners of persons threatened with blindness.

There were 762 registered blind persons on 31st March, 1947, (287 males and 475 females), a decrease during the 12 months of 10, and 222 watching cases. The following Table shows the age groups of blind persons:—

Age Period.			Males.	Females.	Total.
0—1	...	...	—	—	—
1—5	...	...	1	—	1
5—16	...	...	8	2	10
16—21	...	...	4	5	9
21—40	...	...	21	25	46
40—50	...	...	28	24	52
50—65	...	...	73	79	152
65—70	...	...	37	62	99
Over 70	...	...	115	278	393
Totals	...	...	287	475	762

Ages at which Blindness occurred.

Age Period.			Males.	Females.	Total.
0—1	...	...	28	35	63
1—5	...	...	5	2	7
5—10	...	...	10	12	22
10—20	...	...	18	16	34
20—30	...	...	29	17	46
30—40	...	...	27	33	60
40—50	...	...	33	50	83
50—60	...	...	40	93	133
60—70	...	...	49	99	148
Over 70	...	...	48	118	166
Totals	...	...	287	475	762

Blind Children of School Age, 5—16

		Normal.	Educationally Sub-Normal	Physically Defective.	Total.
In Schools for the Blind	...	5	—	—	5
Other Schools	...	—	—	—	—
Not at School	...	—	4	1	5
Totals	...	5	4	1	10

Training and Employment (Age period 16 and upwards).
Employed—

			Males	Females	Total
By Blind Organisations					
(a) Workshops	...	...	—	—	—
(b) Home Workers	...	...	10	7	17
All others not included in (a) or					
(b) ...	...	...	34	6	40
Total employed	...	...	44	13	57
Undergoing Training—					
Industrial	...	...	2	—	2
Secondary	...	...	1	2	3
Total undergoing training	...	...	3	2	5
Trained but Unemployed	...	...	1	—	1
No Training but trainable	...	...	—	1	1
Unemployable	...	...	230	457	687
Totals	...	...	278	473	751

Physically and Mentally Defective (all ages).

			Males	Females	Total
(a) Mentally Defective	...	...	22	20	42
(b) Physically Defective	...	...	17	24	41
(c) Deaf	...	...	14	31	45
(d) Combination of (a) and (b)			4	4	8
(e) Combination of (a) and (c)			1	2	3
(f) Combination of (b) and (c)			3	2	5
(g) Combination of (a), (b), (c)			1	—	1
Totals	...	...	62	83	145

Unemployable persons resident in Homes for the Blind, Mental Hospitals,
or Public Assistance Institutions.

			Males	Females	Total
Homes for the Blind	...	...	—	5	5
Mental Hospitals	...	...	9	4	13
Public Assistance Institutions	...	...	10	14	24
Totals	...	...	19	23	42

VACCINATION.

The following is a summary of returns showing the number of certificates and Statutory declarations received by Vaccination Officers during recent years, relating to children whose births were registered during the preceding year:—

Year.	No. of births. (Preced- ing year).	Success- fully vaccin- ated.	Insus- ceptible of vacc- ination.	Statutory declarations of conscien- tious objections.	Died unvacc- inated.	Postpone- ment by Medical Certificate.	Removed to other Districts	Removed to places unknown.	Not account- ed for.	Percentage of births vaccinated.
10	3,955	601	7	2,780	149	22	77	139	180	15.19
11	4,630	831	24	2,831	144	25	154	407	224	17.95
12	5,205	1,102	16	2,748	176	32	274	622	335	21.17
13	5,066	1,321	22	2,452	151	36	276	446	362	26.07
14	5,247	1,248	12	2,619	145	24	500	328	371	23.78
15	5,918	1,374	11	3,059	139	20	604	294	417	23.22
16	5,040	1,272	12	2,604	116	10	261	283	482	25.24

ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT.

Clinics. There are 13 Orthopaedic Clinics in the County which are run by the County Council in conjunction with the Cornwall Committee for the Care of Cripples. The relationship between the County Council and the Cornwall Committee for the care of Cripples is so intimate that it is not easy to say precisely where the functions of the one ends and the other begins. Broadly speaking, the County Council pays for the services of the consulting Orthopaedic Surgeon and the Orthopaedic Sisters, pays the rent of the premises, and makes a grant towards the cost of transport. The Cornwall Committee for the Care of Cripples undertakes the vast amount of voluntary work involved in the actual running of the Clinics. Only those assisting with the administration of the Scheme can possibly realise the hours of devoted work which have for years been spent by Mrs. Martin, Honorary Secretary of the Committee, and her voluntary helpers and clinic secretaries in building up the Service to its present level of efficiency under the general guidance of Mr. W. W. Rentoul, the consulting Orthopaedic Surgeon.

It is being increasingly recognised that the proper place for Clinics of all kinds is the out-patient department of a general Hospital wherever possible, and steps are being taken to bring the Orthopaedic Clinic Service into closer relationship with the larger general Hospitals.

Following are particulars of the present Clinics:—

Clinic.	Where held.	Day & time.	Doctor's day.
St. Just	Women's Institute.	2nd & 4th Thursdays, 10 a.m.	Second Thursday.
Penzance	West Cornwall Hospital.	Thursdays, 1.30 p.m.	Last Thursday.
Helston	Public Assistance Institu- tion.	Mondays, 10 a.m.	Third Monday.
Camborne	Church Mission Hall, Trelowarren Street.	Wednesdays, 10 a.m.	Fourth Wednesday.
Falmouth	Falmouth Hospital	Tuesdays, 2 p.m.	Second Tuesday.
Truro	The Royal Cornwall Infirmary.	Mondays, 2 p.m.	First Monday.
Newquay	St. John's Ambulance Hall.	2nd & 4th Monday 10 a.m.	Second Monday

Clinic.	Where held.	Day & time.	Doctor's day.
St. Austell	Health Centre, Moorland Road.	Tuesdays, 10 a.m.	Third Tuesday.
Bodmin	Centenary Assembly Rooms, Fore Street.	1st & 3rd Fridays, 2 p.m.	First Friday.
Wadebridge	Congregational Church Rooms, Molesworth Rd.	Fridays, 10 a.m.	Third Friday.
Liskeard	Welfare Centre, Fair Park Road.	Saturdays, 10 a.m.	Second Saturday.
Camelford	Church Rooms	2nd & 4th Friday, 10 a.m.	Fourth Friday in February and at 2 monthly inter- vals.
Bude	Women's Institute.	Fridays, 2 p.m.	Fourth Friday in February and at 2 monthly inter- vals.

There are in addition the following Clinics:—

Launceston (Y.M.C.A., Wooda Road) — (Maintained by the Devonian Association). Doctor's day: 1st Monday in the month at 2.30 p.m.

Plymouth (Mount Gold Hospital).—(Maintained by the Plymouth City Council). Doctor's days: 2nd and 4th Fridays in the month at 2.30 p.m.

Hospitals.

Truro.—The Royal Cornwall Infirmary, Truro.

Plymouth.—The Mount Gold Hospital, Mount Gold Road, Plymouth.

Exeter.—The Princess Elizabeth Orthopaedic Hospital, Buckerell Bore, Exeter.

Ivybridge.—The Dame Hannah Rogers' Orthopaedic Hospital, Ivybridge, Devon.

The number of Orthopaedic beds at the Royal Cornwall Infirmary, Truro, is 42.

Particulars of the work of the Clinics is shown in Table VIII at the end of the Report.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Area. The County Council is the Supervising Authority under the Midwives Acts for the whole County, but for other Maternity and Child Welfare work the Boroughs of Penzance and Falmouth are separate Authorities.

Ante-Natal Care and Supervision.

One of the main lines of attack on maternal mortality is the provision of a really good ante-natal service. It is in the ante-natal examination that any deformity or disease which may be prejudicial to mother and child is

discovered and adequate treatment given; further it is at ante-natal centres that the various vitamin foods, made available by the Ministry of Food, are distributed to expectant mothers. Ante-natal supervision of Cornish patients is carried out by:—

(i) **Special Ante-natal Clinics.** These are weekly clinics started in March, 1942, and held by the County Obstetrician at seven suitable centres throughout the County, namely:—Penzance, Redruth, Newquay, St. Austell, Liskeard, Looe and Launceston.

(ii) **General Practitioner Ante-natal service.** Under this service a midwife may obtain for her patient two ante-natal and one post-natal examinations by a medical practitioner. The number of Cornish women who have passed through the hands of the County Council ante-natal services during the past 8 years will be found in Table VII (Section 3) in the statistical section which follows this report.

Midwives Acts 1902—1936.

Domiciliary midwifery service in Cornwall is under the supervision of the Cornwall County Nursing Association. On the 31st December, 1946, there were 181 midwives on the County register; of these 137 were working under the County Nursing Association, 35 Domiciliary in private practice and in Nursing Homes, 4 in Public Assistance Institutions, and 5 in the Looe Maternity Home. The growth of the midwifery service in Cornwall over the past 30 years is shown in Table VII (Section 7).

Housing for midwives. This continues to cause anxiety. When a lapse of time intervenes between a midwife leaving an area and a new midwife arriving it is extremely difficult to prevent the house being let to other individuals.

Gas and Air Analgesia. The number of midwives qualified to administer this type of analgesia is now 11. The qualification is obtained after two weeks training in hospital. At the end of 1946 the County Nursing Association owned 5 gas and oxygen apparatus and a further 6 are on order.

Medical Aid. Notifications received in 1946 from midwives requesting medical aid numbered 1,160, which represented 49.32% of their cases. Figures relating to previous years for comparison will be found in Table VII (Section 7).

County Maternity Unit (48 beds). The County Maternity Unit is maintained by the County Council at the Camborne-Redruth Miners' and General Hospital, Redruth. The Unit consists of three parts: the original Maternity Ward in the hospital itself (19 beds), the Trewirgie Corner Annexe (14 beds), a large adapted private house situated some 540 yards to the E.S.E. of the hospital, and the Penventon Annexe (19 beds), a temporary building originally erected by the Ministry of Health as a War-Time Nursery; the latter building is quite near the hospital and is used very largely for hostel cases (normal cases awaiting confinement) and some other ante-natal cases requiring treatment.

During the year there were 891 admissions to the Unit. Of the total admissions, 512 (57 per cent.) were cases booked during pregnancy on account of unsuitable home conditions, 125 of these booked cases developing complications in pregnancy for which they were ultimately admitted.

The remaining 379 cases (43%) consisted largely of emergencies, and included 9 cases of abortion. 30 patients were admitted after delivery. The number of babies born was 722, including 16 pairs of twins; 40 per cent. of the deliveries were first births, the figure for this proportion being the same as the previous two years. There were 46 stillbirths and 28 infant deaths. The stillbirth rate is thus 63.7 per thousand total births. In comparing this with the rate for England and Wales, it should be remembered that the cases admitted to the County Maternity Unit are largely selected ones, many with complications or special risks of complication that carry a much larger hazard for the infant. There were 10 Caesarean Sections, and 6 maternal deaths, this being the same number of deaths as the previous year.

The average bed occupancy during the year was 52.5 and the highest number of patients in the Unit for any one day was 66.

The work of the County Obstetrician, Dr. J. G. Hastings Ince, has been very heavy. Dr. Sabine Rosenfeld, Resident Obstetric Officer, who had been with the Unit since the 2nd January, 1945, left on the 14th August, 1946, and has been succeeded by Dr. N. Noble.

County Maternity Home, Looe. (20 beds). This Home includes an ante-natal hostel section. 232 patients were admitted to the Home; there were no maternal deaths, 3 stillbirths and 2 neonatal deaths.

Other Maternity Beds. In the Institutions transferred to the County Council under the Local Government Act, 1929, there are now no beds reserved for maternity cases although 3 women were admitted during the year as emergencies.

Rosemundy Home, St. Agnes. (17 beds). This Home is maintained by the Cornwall Social and Moral Welfare Association and there were 40 maternity cases admitted during the year, each patient staying in the Home for six months.

In addition, 35 maternity patients were admitted to the City Hospital, Plymouth.

Cases of puerperal pyrexia are normally admitted to the Royal Cornwall Infirmary, Truro, and 9 of these cases were admitted to that Hospital during the year.

Consultants. A second opinion was obtained by medical practitioners for 25 patients under the Council's scheme, in addition to consultations with the County Obstetrician.

Home Helps. Despite extensive propaganda in 1946 the end of the year saw only two Home Helps recruited for County Council service. These women are invaluable especially in days of limited possible accommodation, in that where homes are suitable they look after the mother and take the family worries off her shoulders during her confinement and subsequent puerperium. A large number of Home Helps could be usefully employed on a part-time basis in Cornwall.

Post-Natal Examinations. Pregnancy is still the cause of a high morbidity rate in later life. A great deal of this disability can be avoided if the mothers are seen 6 weeks after confinement so that any damage which has resulted may be treated before disability becomes established. As will

be seen in Table VII (Section 5) the number of women seeking post-natal supervision in Cornwall is far from satisfactory. Although approximately 60% of cases who pass through the hands of the County Obstetrician attend for post-natal examination, yet of those seen by general practitioners the percentage is only 8%.

Maternal Mortality. There was only one death from Sepsis and 5 from other causes connected with child bearing, making a total of 6 maternal deaths, the lowest number ever recorded. The following are the rates per 1,000 births, including still births, in recent years:—

Year	Puerperal Sepsis.		Other Causes.		Total Cornwall.		England & Wales.
	No. of deaths.	Rate.	No. of deaths.	Rate.	Maternal deaths.	Maternal Mortality Rate.	Maternal Mortality Rate.
1923	... 6	1.10	20	3.66	26	4.76	3.82
1924	... 3	0.58	11	2.12	14	2.70	3.90
1925	... 9	1.82	25	5.05	34	6.87	4.08
1926	... 3	0.62	12	2.47	15	3.09	4.12
1927	... 6	1.27	15	3.17	21	4.44	4.11
1928	... 8	1.71	18	3.86	26	5.57	4.42
1929	... 9	1.94	15	3.24	24	5.18	4.33
1930	... 4	0.86	18	3.87	22	4.73	4.40
1931	... 4	0.85	13	2.78	17	3.63	3.94
1932	... 4	0.87	13	2.85	17	3.72	4.06
1933	... 8	1.81	12	2.72	20	4.53	4.23
1934	... 8	1.81	18	4.09	26	5.90	4.41
1935	... 3	0.68	17	3.88	20	4.57	3.93
1936	... 5	1.14	12	2.75	17	3.89	3.65
1937	... 2	0.48	13	3.12	15	3.60	3.11
1938	... 6	1.42	14	3.32	20	4.74	2.97
1939	... 3	0.72	11	2.62	14	3.34	2.82
1940	... 1	0.22	10	2.18	11	2.40	2.16
1941	... 6	1.13	17	3.20	23	4.33	2.23
1942	... 2	0.39	8	1.56	10	1.95	2.01
1943	... 7	1.36	6	1.17	13	2.53	2.29
1944	... 6	1.03	14	2.39	20	3.42	1.93
1945	... 3	0.57	13	2.49	16	3.06	1.79
1946	... 1	0.17	5	0.85	6	1.02	1.43

The rates for particular years are very variable owing to the comparatively small number of births. The following are the rates for recent five year periods:—

1927-31	... 4.71
1932-36	... 4.52
1937-41	... 3.68
1942-46	... 2.40

The quinquennial rates given above give some indication of the significant reduction in maternal mortality which had occurred in Cornwall during recent years.

Infant Mortality.

Infant mortality rates:—

				Cornwall.	England & Wales.
1898	...	...	...	156	160
1900	...	...	...	126	154
1910	...	...	...	85	105
1911	...	...	...	129	130
1920	...	...	...	59	80
1930	...	...	...	51	60
1931	...	...	...	54	66
1932	...	...	...	54	65
1933	...	...	...	52	64
1934	...	...	...	57	59
1935	...	...	...	46	57
1936	...	...	...	51	59
1937	...	...	...	49	58
1938	...	...	...	50	53
1939	...	...	...	59	50
1940	...	...	...	48	55
1941	...	...	...	52	59
1942	...	...	...	46	49
1943	...	...	...	36	49
1944	...	...	...	41	46
1945	...	...	...	37	46
1946	...	...	...	39	43

In 1943 the infant mortality rate for the County reached the record low level of 36 per thousand live births. The rate of infant mortality is generally considered to be the most sensitive index of the condition of the population from the hygienic point of view and the figure for 1946 remains very satisfactory. It should soon be possible to state with conviction that recent years have seen a significant fall in this rate.

Infant Welfare Centres. One Welfare Centre is maintained by the Council at the County Maternity Unit at Redruth for babies born in the Unit. The following Centres are maintained by Voluntary Associations in the County Maternity and Child Welfare Area:—

Bodmin.	Penryn.
Bude.	Perranporth.
Callington.	Perranwell.
Camborne.	Folperro.
Camelford.	Portscatho.
Delabole.	Redruth.
Downderry.	St. Agnes.
Grampound Road.	St. Austell.
Hayle.	St. Breward.
Illogan (Pool).	St. Day.
Launceston.	St. Mawes.
Lelant.	St. Teath.
Liskeard.	Saltash.
Looe.	Tintagel.
Newquay.	Truro.
North Hill.	Wadebridge.
Padstow.	

Total number of children who attended at the Centres for the first time during the year:—

	1939.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.
Number of Centres	23	27	29	31	33
(i) Children under 1 year of age	541	949	1,212	1,129	1,096
(ii) Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years	320	380	502	310	485
Percentage of notified live births represented in (i) above ...	15.37	23.12	24.61	27.71	22.43

In a rural county such as Cornwall most mothers find the distances too great to attend the Centres, and the Health Visitors follow up cases to their homes.

The visiting of infants in their own homes by qualified Health Visitors has, of course, a great advantage over attendance at Infant Welfare Centres in that the child can receive individual attention, and advice can be given which has some bearing on the environment of the child in his own home. It is therefore not a sound policy to open Infant Welfare Centres in small villages where the attendance is not likely to justify the establishment of such a Centre. In such places reliance should be placed entirely on regular visits by the Health Visitor to the child's own home.

The County Council has long recognised the need for very great expansion in the Health Visiting Service. In 1938 there were only five whole-time Health Visitors, although part-time health visiting was available from the County Nursing Association Assistant Superintendents, and of course also from the District Nurses themselves. The establishment of whole-time fully qualified Health Visitors has been increased from the original figure of 5 to 18, and to this must be added the equivalent of two Health Visitors taken over for school medical work only from the Falmouth and Penzance Authorities. However, the supply of Health Visitors has not been equal to the demand in Cornwall, and at the end of 1946 there were only 13 Health Visitors plus the transferred Officers on the staff, and these Health Visitors had to share between them the Infant Welfare work, Tuberculosis Visiting, School Medical work, and the various specialised forms of Health Visiting, leaving the rest to be dealt with by the District Nurses. Arrangements are made in Cornwall for nurses to be sent away for a course in Health Visiting so that they may come to the County able to undertake the combined duties of District Nurse and Health Visitor in rural areas.

Diphtheria Immunisation. As a result of publicity during the past few years diphtheria immunisation has made great strides in Cornwall. The number of admissions for diphtheria to the County Isolation Hospital during recent years are as follows:—

1941	...	195.
1942	...	143.
1943	...	193.
1944	...	159.
1945	...	179.
1946	...	127.

The optimum time for immunisation is before the child's first birthday. The mothers of all children born in the County receive a birthday card on their child's first birthday, stressing the importance of having their infants protected.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum. The incidence of this disease is shown in Table VII (Section 6).

Child Life Protection. 86 persons receiving children for reward were on the register at the end of the year, and 115 such children were registered. All homes of prospective foster parents are inspected before children are placed in them. During 1946, 89 homes were inspected of which 9 were not approved.

Squint. Arrangements are made for the examination of children under school age with Squint, and for the provision of glasses in necessitous cases. 14 children under school age were so examined during the year, and glasses provided free in 3 cases.

Nurseries. Of the four day nurseries which were started in the County during the war for accommodation of evacuee children, two remain open. The Camborne Nursery has been transferred to the Education Committee but the Newquay Nursery is still administered under the County Health Services. The nursery provides day accommodation for 35 children, the average attendance during 1946 was 29 and the maximum attendance was 42.

Nursing Homes Registration. There are 26 registered Nursing Homes. Exemption from registration has been granted to 15 Hospitals. No powers have been delegated.

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISOR OF MIDWIVES.

Midwives Practising on December 31st, 1946:

Domiciliary C.C.N.A.—

Queen's Nurses S.C.M.	...	...	...	...	35
S.R.N. and S.C.M.	...	...	...	...	22
Village Nurse Midwives	...	...	...	...	80
Domiciliary in Private Practice and in Nursing Homes					35
Public Assistance Institution	...	...	...	...	4
Polvellan Maternity Home	...	...	...	...	5
					<hr/> 181 <hr/>

	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurses.
Cases Attended by Above Midwives:		
C.C.N.A.	1,730	1,312
Independent Midwives and in Nursing Homes	417	928
Public Assistance Institutions	—	—
Polvellan Maternity Home	205	—
	<hr/> 2,352 <hr/>	<hr/> 2,240 <hr/>

Notifications Received of:—

Stillbirths	37
Deaths of Mother	3
Deaths of Child	26
Artificial Feeding	67
Liability to be a source of infection	55
Sending for Medical Aid	1,160

Medical Aid Sent in Respect of:—

Mother during Antenatal period	...	...	302
Mother during Labour	...	...	638
Mother during Puerperium	...	...	95
Infant	...	...	125
			<hr/>
			1,160
			<hr/>

Work of Supervisor and Assistants:

Regular Inspections of Midwives	...	...	44 ¹
Special visits of enquiry	...	...	75
Inspections of Nursing Homes	...	...	77

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT HEALTH VISITOR.**Maternity and Child Welfare Work.**

	C.C.N.A. Staff	Full-time Health Visitors
Attendances at Infant Welfare Centres	33	483
First Visits to Expectant Mothers	24	818
Re-visits to Expectant Mothers	20	290
Visits to Infants under one year	48	8,837
Visits to Infants one to five	942	11,288
Child Life Protection Visits	76	846
Lectures given	10	236
Antenatal clinics	2	279

School Work:

Attendances at Minor Ailment Clinics	8	960
Attendances at School Medical Inspections	—	237
Attendances at School Cleanliness Inspections	46	1,817
Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics Attended	—	41
Follow-up Visits	221	5,466

Tuberculosis Work:

First visits to Patients' Homes	3	346
Re-visits to Patients' Homes	41	1,617
Clinics	17	247

Venereal Diseases Work:

Clinics	11	128
Home Visits	14	79

WORK OF COUNTY NURSING ASSOCIATION FOR THE YEAR 1946.**Nurses Employed:**

Queen's Nurses	30
Hospital Trained Nurses (S.R.N.)	23
State Certified Midwives	81
Emergency Nurses	—
Part-time Relief Nurses	2
<hr/>	
136	
<hr/>	

Patients Attended:

New Patients	...	...	...	...	...	14,752
Surgical Cases	...	...	...	...	4,541	
Medical Cases	...	...	...	...	6,871	
Midwifery Cases	...	...	...	...	1,735	
Maternity Cases	...	...	...	...	1,343	
Miscarriages	...	...	...	...	262	

Work Done:

General Nursing Visits	...	...	...	...	...	172,933
Casual Visits	...	...	...	...	...	35,495
Midwifery Visits	...	...	...	...	...	32,914
Maternity Visits	...	...	...	...	...	26,562
Ante-natal Visits	...	...	...	...	...	22,635
Health Visits	...	...	...	...	...	51,278
School Medical Inspections attended	...	...	...	...	...	192
School Cleanliness Inspections attended	...	...	...	...	...	2,031
Follow-up Visits to School Children	...	...	...	...	...	2,275
Welfare Centres and Clinics attended	...	...	...	...	...	1,384
Nights on duty	...	...	...	...	...	2,159
Attendance at operations	...	...	...	...	...	261

REPORT OF THE COUNTY NURSING OFFICER.**Assistant Nurse Training Scheme.**

The decision of the County Council to set up a training school for Assistant Nurses was followed by the necessity of finding a suitable building to serve as a Preliminary Training School in the County, and Wadham House, Liskeard (already the property of the Cornwall County Council) was chosen as being quite suitable to house and train approximately ten pupils at a time.

The building required some adaptation after occupation as a Civil Defence Centre throughout the war and to avoid loss of time the Annexe to the main building was pressed into service.

Five Hospitals were surveyed as to their suitability for the training of Nurses and approval was sought from the General Nursing Council for the following Hospitals:—

1. Tehidy Sanatorium, Camborne.
2. The County Isolation Hospital, Truro.
3. Falmouth and District Hospital, Falmouth.
4. Lamellion House Infirmary, Liskeard.
5. Sedgemoor Priory Infirmary, St. Austell.

to form a component training scheme.

After a visit of the General Nursing Council's Inspector these hospitals were approved, with the exception of Sedgemoor Priory which lacked sufficient accommodation for pupils. The Infirmary itself was deemed suitable for training. The Preliminary Training School at Liskeard has been equipped with all modern devices and a qualified Sister Tutor has been appointed. The school opened on 1st December, 1946, with four pupils and it is hoped to maintain a steady flow of candidates so that by the end of 1947 we should have approximately 24 nurses in training. It is hoped to secure approval for training nurses at Barncoose Infirmary, Redruth.

Recruitment and Allocation.

With regard to recruitment of other grades of nurses, much has been done to help the hospitals.

64 nurses and orderlies have been interviewed.

35 nurses have been placed in hospitals.

The shortage of nurses is still acute, but very much less so than a year ago.

Practically all nurses who have resigned have been interviewed and in many cases they have been placed in other hospitals in the county.

Nursery Training for National Nursery Board Certificate.

Attempts have been made to start a training school for Nursery Nurses as a means of "bridging the gap" between school leaving age and attaining the age of 18 when general nurse training can begin. Owing to the difficulty in securing a suitable building to house young babies from 0—2 years the scheme has been shelved for the time being.

REPORT OF COUNTY SANITARY OFFICER.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year:—

Farm premises inspected where structural alterations are required	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130
Farm premises re-inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
Pasteurising Plants and other dairy premises inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89
Plans of Dairies and Cowsheds prepared	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
Specifications of works prepared	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
Sewage Disposal works inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103
Sewage outfalls (without treatment) inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Manufactories and trade premises visited	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Visits in relation to works of water supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Visits to school premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Visits in respect of rural housing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Visits to Harvest Camps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Ministry of Health Inquiries attended	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nuisances investigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Samples of water submitted for analysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Samples of pasteurised milk submitted for examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
Samples of sewage effluent submitted for examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Samples of river water submitted for examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Samples of manufacturing wastes submitted for examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

Pasteurising Plants.

A survey of the milk pasteurising plants within the County was carried out and a copy of the report setting out the details relating to these plants was sent to the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspector of the respective districts in which these dairies are situated.

There are eight large dairies in the County at which pasteurisation of milk is carried out, dealing with upwards of 120,000 gallons of milk per day, of which approximately 70,000 gallons per day are pasteurised.

Regulation 55G.

In accordance with the requirements of the above Regulation 70 inspections of creameries were made during the year where the pasteurisation of milk is carried out and samples of the milk taken and submitted for examination.

Of the 70 samples of milk examined only two proved to be unsatisfactory; the Manager of each plant was notified and subsequent samples proved to be satisfactory.

Volunteer Agricultural Camps.

Inspections were carried out to the five volunteer agricultural camps which were established throughout the County during the summer months as follows:—

Situation of Camp.	Period of Occupation.	No. of Volunteers.
Kenegie (Gulval) Penzance	4th May—31st Aug.	60 per week.
Tyrock, Porthleven	25th May—26th Oct.	60 „ „
Polwhele, Truro	1st June—26th Oct.	120 „ „
Place House, St. Anthony	1st June—26th Oct.	120 „ „
Hatt, Saltash	1st June—26th Oct.	120 „ „

The volunteers were persons of both sexes all over 18 years of age and attended the camps for periods of one or more weeks.

Three of the camps were established in large country houses and two in wood huts mainly of the Nissen type and previously used for Military purposes.

Particular attention was paid to water supplies, sanitary conveniences, sleeping accommodation for campers and staff, facilities provided for ablutions and bathing, cooking and storage of food, and general cleanliness of premises.

Ministry of Health Inquiry.

A Ministry of Health Inquiry was held at the Council Chambers, Camelford on the 4th July to enquire into an application of the North Cornwall Joint Water Board to borrow the sum of £24,089 for works of water supply. The Inspector appointed to hold the Inquiry was Gerard Boulton, Esq., M.A., A.M.I.C.E.

The proposals were to construct a 12in. main from the filtration plant to Grey Lake and a 9in. main from Grey Lake via Truckle Valley to the reservoir at Delabole.

Rivers Pollution Prevention Acts.

Sewage Disposal Works. Under the above Acts 103 visits were made to works of sewage disposal and 45 samples of sewage effluents taken and submitted for examination, of which 18 proved to be satisfactory, 7 unsatisfactory and 20 bad or very bad.

The works visited included those of Service Stations as well as those of local authorities, and the results of the examination of the samples, together with observations on the works were forwarded to the appropriate officers having supervision over these works.

Sewage Outfalls. During the year 19 inspections were carried out to sewage outfalls where crude sewage is discharged into tidal or non-tidal

waters. Of these, 15 proved on examination to be satisfactory, no evidence of sewage being apparent on the beaches or in the rivers or streams. At the remaining 4 outfalls samples of the water of the rivers or streams into which these outfalls discharge were taken and submitted for examination.

Manufactories and Trade Wastes. The manufactories visited respecting the discharge of trade wastes included Explosive Factories, Gas Works, Laundries, Slaughter-houses, tanneries and wool washing. Seventeen inspections were carried out to these premises, as a result of which 12 samples of river water and 4 samples of manufacturing wastes were taken and submitted for examination, including those waters into which the aforementioned sewage outfalls discharged. Of these samples 11 proved to be unsatisfactory, and 5 satisfactory. The results of these examinations were furnished to the appropriate officials of the local authorities or the manufactories concerned.

Water Supplies.

A statement was given in the Annual Report for 1945 of the conditions relating to the water supply of various Sanitary Districts of the County at that time, and the following is a brief summary of new schemes, extensions and improvements which were submitted to the County Council up to the end of the year.

The following schemes were submitted to the County Water Consultant for consideration and report in connection with the requirements under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act, 1944.

Particulars.	Estimated Cost £
Wadebridge R.D.C.—De Lank Scheme ...	304,638
Truro R.D.C.—Parishes of Mylor, Perranarworthal, Feock, and parts of Kea and Gwennap ...	88,020
The Boroughs of Penzance and St. Ives—Land's End Peninsula including St. Just U.D., West Penwith R.D. except Gwinear-Gwithian and St. Erth ...	334,000
St. Austell R.D.C.—Parishes of St. Columb, St. Mawgan, St. Enoder, St. Ewe, St. Goran, St. Wenn, St. Michael Caerhayes, Creed, Luxulyan, Lanlivery, St. Sampson ...	112,000
Camelford R.D.C. ...	91,350
West Penwith R.D.C.—Northern Area (St. Ives Scheme) ...	17,780

The following Schemes received the approval of the County Council:—

Particulars.	Estimated Cost £
Newquay U.D.C.—	
Crantock ...	720
Tregurrian ...	170
North Cornwall Joint Water Board—Provision of new trunk mains from the filters to the Delabole Reservoir ...	24,089
St. Austell R.D.C.—	
Parish of Golant ...	1,050
Lower Sticker, Polgooth and Trewithen Lane End ...	2,400
Hewas Water ...	637
Roche ...	488

St. Germans R.D.C.—	£
Gunnislake and Hatches Green	... 621
Narkurs	... 1,057
Truro R.D.C.—	
Tregoney and S. E. district	... 121,109
Chacewater	... 20,000
Perranzabuloe (a)	... 750
Perranzabuloe (b)	... 350
Mitchell	... 3,550
Shortlanesend	... 2,500
West Penwith R.D.C.—	
Parish of Gwinear-Gwithian	... 16,666
Parish of St. Erth	... 3,917

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

Details of the conditions relating to sewerage and sewage disposal in the various Sanitary Districts were given in the Annual Report for 1945. The undermentioned schemes were submitted to the County Council up to the end of the year.

The following schemes were submitted to the County Water Consultant for consideration and report in connection with the requirements under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act, 1944.

Particulars.	Estimated Cost £
Camelford R.D.C.—Sea outfalls for Tintagel, Boscastle and Bossiney. Sewage treatment works for St. Breward, St. Teath, Helstone, Treknow, Trewarmett, Trewassa, Tremail, Delabole, Camelford, Trevia, Tregoodwell, Trevalga and Penpont and Lower Lank	... 91,815
The following schemes were approved by the County Council:—	

Particulars.	Estimated Cost £
Liskeard Borough	..... 33,000
Newquay U.D.C.—Crantock	... 11,053
Launceston R.D.C.—Altarnun and Five Lanes	...

A scheme submitted by the St. Austell R.D.C. for the re-sewering of Grampound at an estimated cost of £1,500 was not approved owing to the unsatisfactory outfall and no provision having been made for the efficient treatment of the sewage.

None of the aforementioned schemes of water supply or sewerage and sewage disposal had been proceeded with at the end of the year.

Rural Housing

Cornwall Rural Joint Advisory Housing Committee—The first meeting of this Committee was held on the 23rd March, 1945, at which it was **RESOLVED**

- (a) that a Technical and Standards Sub-Committee be appointed consisting of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Mr. H. H. Cooper, Mr. J. A. Moyle, the County Medical Officer, the County Sanitary Officer, the County Architect, the Medical Officer of the West Penwith Rural District Council, and one Sanitary Inspector from each of the ten Rural District Councils.

- (b) that an Emergency and Finance Sub-Committee be appointed consisting of the Chairman, Mr. W. J. T. Peters, (Kerrier Rural District Council); the Vice-Chairman, Mr. W. G. Goodfellow, (Cornwall County Council); Mr. F. Dempster, (Rural District Councils Association); Mr. W. J. Phillips, (Truro Rural District Council); and Mr. G. T. Strout, (Rural District Councils Association).

Technical and Standards Sub-Committee—Meetings of this Sub-Committee were held at the County Hall, Truro, on the 23rd April, and the 4th May, 1945, at which it was resolved to recommend

“ that two standards of housing conditions be adopted, (i) as the standard ultimately expected to be aimed at, and (ii) the standard with which all existing houses shall be made to comply, where practicable, when such houses are dealt with in connexion with the survey to be carried out in all Rural Districts.”

These standards were adopted by the Cornwall Joint Advisory Housing Committee at a meeting held at the County Hall, Truro, on the 18th May, 1945, after which copies of the standard were sent to all Rural District Councils and other bodies represented on the Committee.

One meeting of the Cornwall Rural Joint Advisory Housing Committee and one of the Technical and Standards Sub-Committee were held during 1946.

Housing Survey—Of the ten Rural Districts in the County at the end of the year three had not made any progress with the carrying out of the Survey as recommended by the Cornwall Joint Advisory Housing Committee.

The following table shows the position up to the end of the year.

Rural District	No. of parishes in Rural District.	No. of parishes completed.	Parishes under Survey but not completed.	No. of houses inspected.	CLASSIFICATION					No. of houses overcrowded.	No. of New Houses erected.	
					Categories						By Rural Council	By Private Enterprise
					1	2	3	4	5			
Camelford ...	13	2	11	1288	179	493	322	170	124	70	6	—
Kerrier ...	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Launceston .	17	1	13	929	113	300	436	34	46	7	—	—
Liskeard ...	21	—	7	19	—	8	7	—	4	—	6	—
St. Austell ..	17	—	1	304	65	59	119	—	61	2	—	1
St. Germans	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Stratton ...	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Truro ...	24	1	16	2541	171	237	432	1300	401	—	23	14
Wadebridge	19	8	1	1235	88	332	222	413	180	2	—	6
West												
Penwith ...	17	—	8	1000	292	390	193	9	116	40	2	7
Totals	175	12	57	7316	908	1819	1731	1926	932	121	53	28
					%	%	%	%	%			
					12.4	24.9	23.7	26.3	12.7			

1. Satisfactory in all respects.
2. Minor defects.
3. Requiring repair, structural alteration or improvement.
4. Appropriate for re-conditioning.
5. Unfit for habitation and beyond repair at a reasonable expense.

Housing Acts. Grants of £1 per house per year for 40 years have been approved in accordance with the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1938, in respect of houses erected for the accommodation of the agricultural population in the following Districts:—

District					No. of houses.
Camelford Rural	...	...	...	...	8
Kerrier Rural	...	...	...	...	52
Launceston Rural	...	...	...	...	4
Liskeard Rural	...	...	...	...	8
St. Germans Rural	...	...	...	...	9
Stratton Rural	...	...	...	...	6
Truro Rural	...	...	...	...	14
Wadebridge Rural	...	...	...	...	26
West Penwith Rural	...	...	...	...	24

Grants of £1.10s.0d. per house per year for 60 years have been approved in accordance with the Housing (Financial and Miscellaneous) Provisions Act, 1946, in respect of the following Districts:—

District					No. of houses.
Truro Rural	...	...	...	...	8
West Penwith Rural	...	...	...	...	8

TABLE I.

Estimated Population and Total Number of Births and Deaths in each District during the Year 1946.

SANITARY DISTRICT.	AREA IN ACRES.	ESTI- MATED POP- ULATION 1946	LIVE BIRTHS.							Stillbirths.	DEATHS.						
							Total.	Rate.	Under 1 Year.			At all Ages.					
			Legitimate.	Illegitimate.		Number.			Total.		Rate per 1,000 live births	Number.	Total	Rate.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14				
URBAN.			M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.			M.	F.			
Bodmin -	3,312	5,265	41	29	6	3	79	15.00	2	3	3	6	75.95	35	34	69	13.10
Bude-Stratton -	4,294	4,951	32	32	2	4	70	14.14	3	.	1	1	14.29	31	42	73	14.74
Damborne—																	
Redruth -	22,062	34,330	318	285	26	7	636	18.53	25	13	9	22	34.59	236	266	502	14.62
Falmouth -	1,880	16,060	140	152	20	15	327	20.36	6	7	4	11	33.64	116	100	216	13.45
Fowey -	2,979	2,100	21	12	1	1	35	16.67	1	..	1	1	28.57	12	16	28	13.33
Helston -	4,014	5,412	32	41	1	3	77	14.23	4	..	..	..	..	35	47	82	15.15
Launceston -	2,182	4,540	23	25	4	1	53	11.67	2	..	2	2	37.74	27	36	63	13.88
Liskeard -	2,704	4,255	31	32	8	1	72	16.92	2	2	1	3	41.67	32	31	63	14.81
Looe -	1,691	3,720	28	25	2	1	56	15.05	2	1	2	3	53.57	26	24	50	13.44
Lostwithiel -	3,156	2,120	22	16	2	3	43	20.28	..	1	..	1	23.26	9	18	27	12.74
Newquay -	4,599	9,856	82	68	7	9	166	16.84	2	4	1	5	30.12	57	71	128	12.99
Padstow -	3,343	2,327	20	17	2	2	41	17.62	4	1	1	2	48.78	15	17	32	13.75
Penryn -	829	3,593	40	36	5	3	84	23.38	2	6	..	6	71.43	33	22	55	15.31
Penzance -	3,155	19,810	181	193	20	18	412	20.80	12	13	5	18	43.69	133	142	275	13.88
St. Austell -	18,379	22,410	191	178	13	9	391	17.45	14	11	4	15	38.36	180	160	340	15.17
St. Ives -	4,287	8,721	70	68	7	7	152	17.43	5	3	3	6	39.47	66	67	133	15.25
St. Just -	7,634	4,055	41	31	3	5	80	19.73	..	1	1	2	25.00	28	40	68	16.77
Saltash -	5,335	7,200	72	65	5	5	147	20.42	7	5	2	7	47.62	44	45	89	12.36
Torpoint -	975	3,525	51	38	2	1	92	26.10	5	5	2	7	76.09	24	27	51	14.47
Truro City -	2,634	12,710	118	94	5	14	231	18.17	4	8	5	13	56.28	76	106	182	14.32
TOTALS -	99,444	176,960	1554	1437	141	112	3,244	18.33	102	84	47	131	40.38	1,215	1,311	2,526	14.27
RURAL.																	
Camelford -	62,544	7,307	60	52	4	4	120	16.42	..	4	1	5	41.67	55	59	114	15.60
Kerrier -	90,839	18,210	173	163	8	9	353	19.38	6	8	2	10	28.33	147	149	296	16.25
Launceston -	73,051	6,352	49	51	2	3	105	16.53	4	3	1	4	38.10	52	43	95	14.95
Liskeard -	104,803	13,860	91	107	9	13	220	15.87	4	5	7	12	54.55	71	98	169	12.19
St. Austell -	82,389	19,170	163	152	14	14	343	17.89	15	5	7	12	34.99	126	126	252	13.14
St. Germans -	48,433	15,470	136	123	6	10	275	17.78	5	5	1	6	21.82	103	108	211	13.64
Stratton -	56,285	4,950	39	46	7	6	98	19.80	1	2	2	4	40.82	34	36	70	14.14
Truro -	108,316	25,480	206	193	19	7	425	16.68	10	8	8	16	37.65	148	224	372	14.60
Wadebridge -	88,230	13,240	121	115	8	7	251	18.96	7	2	6	8	31.87	91	103	194	14.65
West Penwith -	59,792	17,140	162	133	11	14	320	18.67	2	10	5	15	46.87	126	130	256	14.93
TOTALS -	764,682	141,179	1200	1135	88	87	2,510	17.78	54	52	40	92	36.65	953	1,076	2,029	14.37
Whole County	864,126	318,139	2754	2572	229	199	5,754	18.09	156	136	87	223	38.75	2,168	2,387	4,555	14.32
Scilly Isles -	4,041	1,651	24	9	2	..	35	21.20	..	1	..	1	28.57	9	9	18	10.90

Birth and Death Rates calculated per 1,000 of the population.

TABLE II.
Infectious Diseases notified in each District during the Year 1946.

SANITARY DISTRICT	Smallpox	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Typhoid Fever (excluding Paratyphoid)	Paratyphoid Fevers	Erysipelas	Puerperal Pyrexia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	Acute Polio-Encephalitis	Acute Poliomyelitis	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Pneumonia	Malaria	Dysentery	Measles	Whooping Cough	Totals
URBAN																		
Bodmin	..	2	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	13	..	..	20
Bude-Stratton	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	9
Camborne-Redruth	..	45	39	..	..	13	59	3	..	..	..	5	25	1	..	4	47	241
Falmouth	..	39	16	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	1	2	6	1	1	2	27	99
Fowey	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5
Helston	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6
Launceston	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	6	11
Liskeard	..	1	3	..	..	2	2	1	1	..	..	1	6	1	..	2	2	22
Looe	15	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	4	7	45
Lostwithiel	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	7	24
Newquay	..	1	13	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	7	41	67
Padstow	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	11
Penryn	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	15	22
Penzance	..	15	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	1	2	32
St. Austell	..	9	31	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	12	42	102
St. Ives	..	2	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	14
St Just	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	2	30	42
Saltash	..	1	11	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	107	96	232
Torpoint	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	7	6	20
Truro City	..	6	4	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	19
TOTALS	..	136	177	..	..	27	75	9	1	..	2	11	98	6	14	156	331	1043
RURAL																		
Camelford	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	3	16	31
Kerrier	..	3	19	..	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	..	10	26	75
Launceston	2	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	2	1	26
Liskeard	16	..	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	1	14	..	..	10	28	76
St. Austell	..	2	10	..	..	3	6	..	..	..	..	1	6	1	..	3	25	57
St. Germans	..	1	5	..	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	14	1	..	51	43	123
Stratton	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	7	..	16
Truro	..	5	21	..	..	3	3	1	..	..	..	2	26	2	..	17	42	122
Wadebridge	..	3	10	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	10	1	3	6	12	50
West Penwith	..	5	13	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	26	51
TOTALS	..	19	103	..	1	31	14	5	..	1	1	6	107	6	3	111	219	627
Whole County	..	155	280	..	1	58	89	14	1	1	3	17	205	12	17	267	550	1670

TABLE III.

NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED IN
RECENT YEARS.

Infectious Disease	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	86	392	523	389	225	164	206	155
Scarlet Fever	403	617	580	228	229	384	386	280
Typhoid Fever (excluding Paratyphoid)	6	18	32	13	7	6	2	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	6	6	4	1
Erysipelas	66	98	95	87	71	75	65	58
Puerperal Pyrexia	47	43	56	65	70	76	61	89
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	18	10	28	18	24	34	21	14
Acute Folio- myelitis	7	3	16	3	—	3	28	3
Acute Polio- Encephalitis	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	1
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	1	—	1	1	1	2	1	1
Cerebro-spinal Fever	2	67	95	42	28	28	18	17
Pneumonia	257	271	283	248	313	339	242	205
Malaria	—	1	2	1	9	35	17	12
Dysentery	9	10	95	38	61	95	117	17
Measles	*41	4492	5664	184	1918	1544	3989	267
Whooping Cough	*106	287	1210	696	474	1179	473	550
TOTALS	1049	6309	8681	2014	3436	3972	5631	1670

*From 1.10.1939.

TABLE IV.

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE, 1946.

Causes of Death	All Ages	0—1	1—5	5—15	15—45	45—65	65 and over
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Cerebro-spinal fever ...	6	—	2	2	2	—	—
3. Scarlet fever ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
4. Whooping cough ...	4	2	2	—	—	—	—
5. Diphtheria ...	10	—	2	5	2	1	—
6. Tuberculosis of respiratory system ...	132	1	—	—	81	35	15
7. Other forms of tuberculosis ...	39	1	4	1	20	9	4
8. Syphilitic diseases ...	14	—	—	—	1	8	5
9. Influenza ...	69	3	2	1	2	20	41
10. Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Acute polio-myelitis and polio-encephalitis ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
12. Acute infective encephalitis ...	2	—	1	—	1	—	—
13. Cancer of buccal cavity and oesophagus (M), uterus (F) ...	70	—	—	1	4	24	41
14. Cancer of stomach and duodenum ...	115	—	—	—	2	33	80
15. Cancer of breast ...	67	—	—	—	5	27	35
16. Cancer of all other sites ...	394	—	2	—	30	122	240
17. Diabetes ...	46	—	—	—	—	12	34
18. Intra-cranial vascular lesions ...	513	—	—	—	9	89	415
19. Heart Disease ...	1392	—	—	—	25	203	1164
20. Other diseases of circulatory system ...	133	—	—	1	2	16	114
21. Bronchitis ...	172	3	1	1	4	29	134
22. Pneumonia ...	123	28	7	—	5	31	52
23. Other respiratory diseases ...	76	1	—	—	10	28	37
24. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum ...	29	—	—	—	7	11	11
25. Diarrhoea (under two years) ...	13	12	1	—	—	—	—
26. Appendicitis ...	17	—	—	1	5	8	3
27. Other digestive diseases ...	89	3	2	—	13	25	46
28. Nephritis ...	165	3	1	1	12	29	119
29. Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
30. Other maternal causes ...	5	—	—	—	5	—	—
31. Premature birth ...	78	78	—	—	—	—	—
32. Congenital malformations, birth injury, and infantile diseases ...	93	84	3	2	3	1	—
33. Suicide ...	44	—	—	—	16	18	10
34. Road traffic accidents ...	38	—	1	6	13	10	8
35. Other violent causes ...	84	3	3	4	20	14	40
36. All other causes ...	538	2	4	6	38	74	414
All causes ...	4,573*	224	38	34	338	877	3062

* including 18 deaths in the Scilly Isles.



TABLE IV.

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE, 1946.

Causes of Death	All Ages	0—1	1—5	5—15	15—45	45—65	65 and over
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Cerebro-spinal fever ...	6	—	2	2	2	—	—
3. Scarlet fever ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
4. Whooping cough ...	4	2	2	—	—	—	—
5. Diphtheria ...	10	—	2	5	2	1	—
6. Tuberculosis of respiratory system ...	132	1	—	—	81	35	15
7. Other forms of tuberculosis ...	39	1	4	1	20	9	4
8. Syphilitic diseases ...	14	—	—	—	1	8	5
9. Influenza ...	69	3	2	1	2	20	41
10. Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Acute polio-myelitis and polio-encephalitis ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
12. Acute infective encephalitis ...	2	—	1	—	1	—	—
13. Cancer of buccal cavity and oesophagus (M), uterus (F) ...	70	—	—	1	4	24	41
14. Cancer of stomach and duodenum ...	115	—	—	—	2	33	80
15. Cancer of breast ...	67	—	—	—	5	27	35
16. Cancer of all other sites ...	394	—	2	—	30	122	240
17. Diabetes ...	46	—	—	—	—	12	34
18. Intra-cranial vascular lesions ...	513	—	—	—	9	89	415
19. Heart Disease ...	1392	—	—	—	25	203	1164
20. Other diseases of circulatory system ...	133	—	—	1	2	16	114
21. Bronchitis ...	172	3	1	1	4	29	134
22. Pneumonia ...	123	28	7	—	5	31	52
23. Other respiratory diseases ...	76	1	—	—	10	28	37
24. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum ...	29	—	—	—	7	11	11
25. Diarrhoea (under two years) ...	13	12	1	—	—	—	—
26. Appendicitis ...	17	—	—	1	5	8	3
27. Other digestive diseases ...	89	3	2	—	13	25	46
28. Nephritis ...	165	3	1	1	12	29	119
29. Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
30. Other maternal causes ...	5	—	—	—	5	—	—
31. Premature birth ...	78	78	—	—	—	—	—
32. Congenital malformations, birth injury and infantile diseases ...	93	84	3	2	3	1	—
33. Suicide ...	44	—	—	—	16	18	10
34. Road traffic accidents ...	38	—	1	6	13	10	8
35. Other violent causes ...	84	3	3	4	20	14	40
36. All other causes ...	538	2	4	6	38	74	414
All causes ...	4,573*	224	38	34	338	877	3062

* including 18 deaths in the Scilly Isles.

TABLE V.
ANALYSIS OF CASES TREATED AT THE COUNTY ISOLATION HOSPITAL, TRURO
Year ended 31st December, 1946.

Disease	0-1		1-5		5-15		15-20		20-25		25-30		30-35		35-45		45-55		55-65		Over 65		TOTALS.					
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	No.	%	County	Services	Evacuee	Deaths
Diphtheria:—																												
Cases	—	—	10	9	28	28	6	13	4	7	2	6	—	5	1	1	2	3	1	—	—	1	127	38.2%	121	6	—	5
Carriers	—	1	—	—	19	15	1	6	2	4	1	1	2	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	48	14.5%	44	4	—	—
Contacts	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	.6%	2	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	3	5	9	9	—	3	5	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	13.3%	39	4	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal F.	1	—	3	—	2	3	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	3.9%	11	2	—	1
Rubella	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	.3%	—	1	—	3
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	.6%	—	1	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2.1%	7	—	—	—
Vincent's Angina	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	8	2.4%	6	2	—	1
Pemphigus Neonatorum	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	.3%	1	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	4	1	6	7	8	5	5	5	6	7	2	4	3	7	2	5	—	1	1	—	—	—	79	23.8%	71	8	—	3
	6	3	22	21	58	63	14	32	23	21	7	13	5	17	3	8	2	7	4	—	1	2	332		304	27	1	13
	9		43		121		46		44		20		22		11		9		4		3				91.6%	8.1%	.3%	
	2.7%		12.9%		36.5%		13.9%		13.3%		6.0%		6.6%		3.3%		2.7%		1.2%		.9%							

CLASSIFICATION OF MISCELLANEOUS CASES.

41 Cases were sent in as ? Diphtheria were diagnosed:—

Tonsillitis	...	32	Haemolytic Streptococcal		Sore Throat	...	1
Gingivitis	...	1	Infection	...	Pneumonia and Laryngitis	...	2
			Streptococcal Septicaemia	...	Tonsillitis and Bronchial	...	1
					Pneumonia	...	1

12 Cases sent in as ? Cerebro-Spinal Fever were diagnosed:—

Broncho-Pneumonia	...	1	Pneumococcal meningitis	...	Tonsillitis	...	2
Acute Nephritis	...	1	(Died).		Intestinal Upset	...	1
			Subarachnoid haemorrhage	2	Headache	...	1
			Nothing Abnormal Discovered	3			

7 Cases sent in as ? Poliomyelitis were diagnosed:—

Transverse myelitis	...	1	Infectious haematoma of leg	1	Nothing Abnormal Discovered	3
Tubercular meningitis	...	1	Tonsillitis	...		
				1		

2 Cases sent in as ? Scarlet Fever were diagnosed as Tonsillitis.

3 Cases sent in as ? Dysentery were diagnosed:—

Diabetes	...	1	Simple Diarrhoea	...	Nothing Abnormal Discovered	1
				1		

1 Case sent in as ? Vincent's Angina was diagnosed as Tonsillitis.

1 Case sent in as ? Paratyphoid was diagnosed as Gastric Infection.

1 Case sent in as ? Enteric Fever was diagnosed as Gastric Infection.

The 11 remaining cases were:—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	1	(Died).
Miliary Tuberculosis	...	1	(Died).
Peritonsillar Abscess	...	1	
Toxic Erythema	...	1	
Cellulitis of Arm	...	1	
Influenza	...	2	
Streptococcal Throat	...	4	

TABLE VI.

STATEMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS—ANNUAL RETURN 1946.

	Pulmonary.				Non-Pulmonary.				Total.				Grand Total.
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
A.													
(1) Number of definite Cases of Tuberculosis on Register at beginning of Year ...	561	371	3	3	111	126	54	35	672	497	57	38	1,264
(2) Transferred from other Counties	28	25	—	—	1	1	—	—	29	26	—	—	55
(3) Lost sight of Cases returned during the year ...	4	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	5	2	1	—	8
B.													
Number of New Cases diagnosed as TB during the year—									101	92	5	9	207
(1) TB — ...	29	27	—	—									
(2) TB + ...	65	58	1	2									
Total TB— and TB+ ...	94	85	1	2	7	7	4	7					
(3) Non Pulmonary ...	—	—	—	—									
C.													
Number of Cases Written off during the year:—									17	17	—	1	35
(1) Recovered ...	14	14	—	—	3	3	—	1	47	31	1	—	79
(2) Dead (all causes) ...	46	31	—	—	1	—	1	—	32	22	—	1	55
(3) Removed to other Areas ...	30	20	—	—	2	2	—	1	13	9	2	—	24
(4) For other Reasons ...	12	7	1	—	1	2	1	—					
D.													
Number of definite Cases of TB on Dispensary Register at end of year ...	585	410	3	5	120	134	50	34	705	544	53	39	1,341

TABLE VII.
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

(1) Year	(2) Total No. of Births		(3) Ante-Natal Care			(4) Percentage of total births occurring in—				(5) Post-natal Services			(6) Ophthalmia Neonatorum		(7) Midwives					
	Whole County	Welfare Area	No. of cases attending special ante-natal clinics	No. of cases supervised by general practitioners	Percentage of total births receiving Ante-natal care under County Council services.	Patient's home	County Maternity Units.	Other Hospitals.	Nursing Homes.	Cases attending special clinics.	Cases supervised by general practitioners.	Percentage of total births receiving Post-natal supervision under County Council services.	Total No. of Cases.	No. of cases per 1,000 live births	No. employed under County Nursing Association	Percentage of total births attended by—			Medical Aids sent	
																Midwives	Maternity Nurses	Midwives in either capacity	Number	Percentage of cases
1915	5854	5451	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	2.6	112	27	22	49	148	9.39
1920	6964	6471	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	5.5	135	30	27	57	360	16.22
1925	4950	4553	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	3.8	135	47	31	78	550	26.0
1930	4847	4467	—	—	—	—	1.4	—	—	—	—	—	17	3.9	149	46	34	80	824	38.8
1935	4376	4133	—	734	17.7	—	1.9	1.4	—	—	—	—	12	3.0	163	52	38	90	1056	48.50
1940	4431	3957	—	1080	27.3	—	5.0	1.5	—	—	21	—	12	3.2	169	56	37	93	1272	51.08
1941	5281	4709	—	1384	29.4	65.2	15.6	3.5	15.7	—	34	—	28	6.1	157	58	39	97	1541	52.23
1942	5126	4554	—	1170	25.7	63.4	16.6	3.5	16.5	—	11	—	17	3.8	157	59	32	91	1326	43.96
1943	5134	4532	504	980	32.7	58.5	16.6	3.2	21.7	—	19	—	23	5.2	152	59	36	95	1166	39.94
1944	5853	5177	990	1253	43.3	54.0	22.0	3.0	21.0	535	44	11.2	20	3.9	154	52	46	98	1233	42.08
1945	5222	4581	716	1150	40.7	54.0	20.0	3.0	23.0	449	54	10.9	12	2.7	152	54	37	91	937	44.07
1946	5910	5153	903	1052	37.9	56.4	19.7	1.5	22.4	540	85	12.1	7	1.4	137	48	45	93	1160	49.32



TABLE IX.

SAMPLES TAKEN DURING THE YEAR UNDER THE FOOD AND
DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1938.

Name of Article	Number of Samples taken	Genuine	Not- Genuine	Remarks
Ales, Beer, Wines and Spirits ...	33	33	—	Deficient in Carbon Dioxide
Baking Powder ...	19	17	2	
Borax ...	1	1	—	
Butter ...	44	44	—	
Cereals ...	2	2	—	
Cheese ...	1	1	—	
Chest and Lung Mixture ...	1	1	—	
Choc-Malt Spread ...	1	1	—	
Cocktail Tonic ...	1	—	1	
Cocoa and cocoa products ...	7	6	1	
Condiments ...	21	21	—	Not a cocktail; not a tonic. { A coarse product contained only 13.5% fat
Cooking Fats ...	13	13	—	
Drugs ...	27	27	—	
Egg Savouree and Powders ...	3	3	—	
Flavours, Essences and Colouring matter ...	27	27	—	
Gelatine ...	11	11	—	
Gravy Browning and Powder ...	3	3	—	
Ice Cream (with and without whipped cream). ...	7	4	3	
Iron Tonic Cup ...	1	1	—	
Isinglass ...	1	1	—	
Izal ...	1	1	—	Contained fat—Description false.
Lard ...	19	19	—	
Margarine ...	7	7	—	
Meat and Fish products ...	21	20	1	
Milk ...	257	231	26	
Paste Powder and Ground almond Substitute ...	2	2	—	
Peanut butter and Pea flour ...	3	3	—	
Preserving tablets ...	1	1	—	
Pudding and Cake mixtures ...	23	23	—	
Redox ...	1	1	—	
Soft Drinks ...	12	12	—	{ Beef sausages contained preser- vative. 1 Added water and deficient in fat. 7 Added water. 15 Deficient in fat. 3 Deficient in non-fatty solids.
Soyamalt ...	1	1	—	
Spices, Stuffing and Sauce ...	20	20	—	
Sweets and Cake decorations ...	11	11	—	
Tea, Coffee and Flavoured Beverage... ..	15	15	—	
Vinegar ...	5	5	—	
Yeast ...	1	1	—	
TOTALS ...	624	590	34	5.45% not genuine.

There were also 303 Gerber tests of milk during 1946, all of which were found to be above the standard prescribed by the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939.

